found that his task was not quite over. It was confidently expected yesterday morning, when the court opened, that ex-Judge Fullerton would surrender his tortured witness at the hour of rezess; but the struggie between the witness and the counsel was as determined and unyielding as so the entire day was consumed in the fencing between these two intellectual and highly trained minds. It was a gladiatorial contest in every sense of the word, and, though the actors in the scene did not salute the presiding judge as men about to die, as did the spadatores and retiarii before Casar, they entered upon the examination with grim earnestness and evident determination to do or die. This was apparent especially in the morning session, for both men were easily roused in their tempers. The weapons used were as keen as any rapiers, and the passes and guards on the one side or the other gave a deep interest to the

proceedings. The lawyer was, though evidently ill in health, remarkably strong in his method, and perhaps felt the advantage he had gained in making Mr. Beecher fear and dread. If he did feel this advantage it must be confessed that Mr. Fullerton used the power it gave him mercilessly, for there were passages in which Mr. Beecher evidently suffered. it was not that he suffered in being made to contess to damaging facts, for he generally succeeded in avoiding that; but it was in the mental strain placed upon him in being compelled to keep his mind clear under the skillul double thrusts made upon him. He had to watch the counsel keenly, and carry in his mind all of the evidence already given during so many days, and be prepared to enter intelligently and promptly upon any of the many points touched by his examiner. To a man of Mr. Beecher's training and manner of life this cooping up of his inculties and the necessity of waiting for his question, without any idea what it really would be, the cross-exacination he has gone through must be exquisite torture. When in Mr. Evarts' hands the witness was at ease, for he knew what each interrogation would lead to, and in answering he was permitted to finish out his sentences in his own way, so that the narrative had a fulfies and redundancy natural to him. Besides it was cohesive and symmetrical. But under cross-examination Mr. Becoher finds it wholly different. A question to be answered as he would wish must be answered as he will of the examiner. "Did you read at the will of the examiner." Did you or did you not?" was the tenor of Mr. Fullerton's queries, and after vainly endeavoring to give an explanatory answer the witness would say, "I did and I did not." "Did you?" persists Fullerton. "I did," replies Bescher. "That is one," remarks the counsel, "and I didn't," continues the witness, "and that's two." Those last words came defiantly, jet they carried a touch of despiar in them as the net was being thrown so kinishly around him.

THE EVIDENCE.

Q. Now, Mr. Beccher, after a night's redection are you age to state now whether you regarded Mr. Philon as charging you with having made that the connected the liss wife on the night of the both December, 1870? A. No, sir.
Q. You add not regard him as having mode, that the country of the courted at the wholl space of the public, but if it was not to be it could not maintain my honor and piece of the congregation and explain all this thing? A. I could not maintain my honor and piece of the congregation and explain all this thing?

Q. You and the provided the wholl and the condition that it was not to be it could not maintain my honor and piece of the congregation and explain all this thing?

Q. You and the provided whether you regarded the was the provided the provided whether you regarded the was the provided th this cooping up of his faculties and the necessity

kiliully around him.

THE EVIDENCE.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, after a night's redection are you asie to state now whether you regarded Mr. Thion as charging you with having made improper advances to his wife on the hight of the both December, 1870? A. No, sir.

Q. You did not regard him as having mode, that charge? A. Not in the strict sense.

Q. Did you regard him as having made that charge in any sense—strict sense or otherwise?

A. Yes, in a general way, I did; but you mean in that language, I should say he did not so charge me, though I supposed he was but repeating his wile's language.

me, though I supposed he was cut repeating his who's insignage.

Q. Did he not so charge you in his own behalf?

A. No, sir; I don't think so.

Q. Did he nor, in so charging you, process to be the representative of his waie? A. He made no procession of the Kind; he mentioned to me that sie had made some succ charge against me.

Q. Did he not charge you with the offence before referring to any statement that the wife might have made? A. Not in that sense; he said that his wife had made some such statement, and then he proceeded to read it; he charged me, in subhis wife and made some such statement, and then he proceeded to read it: he charged me, in authorized, with acting toward him in an unificially spirit; that I assisted in his downtal and spread injurious rumors against oim, and with using my place and my influence with Mr. Bowen to dismiss him; that I had joined with his motoer-inlaw against him, and that I had alienated his wife's affections from him and had led her to love me more than himself; I might add that all this was equivalent to the charge you refer to.

Q. Is that nurrative true? A. In general it is; but If you ask me as to the specime charge I say no.

but if you ask me as to the special charge I say no.

Q. That is not an answer. Is that narrative true? A. Yes, but subject to correction.

Q. Did you regard yourself as being charged with making improper advances? A. i did; with regard to the letter you referred to, it was intended that it should not be made public; that was agreeably to the advice given in the matter.

Q. Have you say in their explanation to give in regard to that setter? A. No.

Q. What matters did you think Thiton knew of his own knowledge as against you? A. The distress and trouble wrought in the family, and the trouble and distress between him and howen.

Q. Did you think that he knew of his own knowledge that you were the cause of the didiculties jin the family? A. I should say he did—that would some within the designation I put upon it; he had charged me with using the great influence of my choren against him; that I was making infarious representations of him—that I was allowing people to think that he was the injured man and he the tojurer; that I was allowing people to think that he was the injured and that I magnanimously bore it all.

O. Had the seanded at that time permeated the

magnanimously bore it all.

Q. Has the scandal at that time permeated the church? A. I can't way to what extent, but it

church? A. I can't say to what extent, but it was suspected.
Q. What did you think at the time of it? A. I aid not know it; I neid myself aloot; I was the last person that would know anything about it.
Q. Did you now yourself aloof on purpose? A. I did and I didn't; I kept myself aloof from It as I had made a compact to do so.
Q. Do you regard Mr. Tilton and the other side as keeping that compact? A. I did and I didn't—both

both.
Q. You didn't, then? A. No.
Q. That's one? A. And I did, and that's two.
This attempt at a joke endited laughter in the
Court, which the Judge at once suppressed.
Q. Why did you not in this new passe of the
Dunness consult some persons other than the
friends of Mr. Tilton with regard to it? A. I was
satisfied with the consultation I had.
Q. You still had confidence in him? A. Unbounded.
Q. well, if guilty of no improper advances and

Q. You still had confidence in him? A. Unbounded.
Q. well, if guilty of no improper advances and regarding yourself as atmenable only to the charge of turning this woman's affections, which was impocently done, why did not you make the statement of that fact so as to satisfy the public in regard to this matter? A. That is the very taking Air. Moniton insisted on the to be done; that could not be tocched at all without opening and going into an investigation, which would be improved as a sill around; I thought it would be to me.
Q. And did not Mr. Moulton regard charges against you of a more serious caracter than improper solicitations? A. I don't think he did; I ton't know what he thought, but he never made manifestations of any other character to me.
Q. He never spuke to you of a charge more serious than improper solicitations? A. He did not to me even or that.

The Seventy-second Day of the Great Seandal Suit.

The Seventy-second Day of the Great Seandal Suit.

A VITAL POINT TOUCHED

The Matter Got Into Plymouth Church.

STEPPING DOWN AND OUT."

What End Beecher Meant It. Should Accomplish.

The Did"—"That's One"—"I Didn't, and That's Two."

Another day was devoted to the cross-examination of Henry Ward Beecher, and yet Mr. Fullerton found that his task was not quite over. It was confident was filled the property of the worst, in the substitute of the was the worst. It was to more than yet alleged and thousands of men breast each one of all the bundreds and thousands of men breast presented that his task was not quite over. It was confidently apprehended from the cannot describe the was the was related and thousands of men breast suspicions.

Q. I ask you never wished to find out? A. I already when the substitute of the present when the question when the was substituted and thousands of men breast in the question when the present was the seen suspicion. It was the "keen suspicion which say each one of all the bundreds had the present was the seen suspicion." You apprehended that each one of the present substitutes.

Another day was devoted to the cross-examination of Henry Ward Beecher, and yet Mr. Fullerton found that his task was not quite over. It was confidently expected yesterday morning, when

Q. What was the worst that could come? A. My life! I could kill it by my life! II was suffered to go right on.
Q. Then by silence and going right on you meant to have this keen suspicion quieted? A. I meant by my life to let it die out.
Q. Not by leiting the truth? A. By not speaking a lie, yet at the same time
NOT SPEAKING THE THUTH

respecting these things.
Q. I read still urther—"If my destruction would place him all right that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can ofter more than that; that! do offer. Sacrifice me without hestation, if you can clearly see your way to his happiness and salety thereby."
Then you expected to get rid of that keen suspicion which was then affort in your church by steeping down and out? A. No.
Q. You were willing to be accided, were you, if you could see thereby the salety and happiness of Mr. filton? A. "Il;" It is conditional; "If my destruction would place him all right;" I state it and then I answer it.
Q. The reeling you expressed.
Q. The teeling you expressed was that you were willing to be destroyed yourself in order to save nim? A. That was the teeling I had, extravaguantly expressed.
Q. The teeling you expressed was that you were willing to be destroyed rather than meet the keen suspicion of your congregation? A. No. at all; the keen suspicion affoat among the congregation was respecting rumors set afoat by Bowen.
Q. And nad no reference to Thion? A. That might have been drawn in, but that was not the princtival trouble.
Q. You say again, "Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his salety

might have been drawn in, but that was not the principal trouble.

Q. You say again, "Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his saiety and happiness." Was that Mr. Bowen or Titton's happiness you had reference to? A. To any occasion which would bring the matter before the cource; would bring all out that we had determined to keep secret; I thought I should have to meet a divided church, with a party on the side of Mr. Bowen, with a large party of young men on the side of Titton, and with a very large class—always in a church—very sensitive to any deficiency on the part of a minister who is in charge; I thought to investigate it as a Congregational church, and I believed at that time and for a long time that a conflagration would follow that would consume the cource; I thought, not in the form of a deliberate confidence was middle against me in that sion, it the charge was made against me in that great cauren in which I was struggling; that it I nad permitted to go out from it injurious state-ments and criticisms of Mr. Taton; that I was not

scandal.
Q I understood you to say that when that story was read to you, or that passage that was read to you, that he (Tilton) asked you whether you would be sole to stand a particular passage that he would read to you? A. No, sir, he did not say so, and I did not say so.

O What life you say on that subject? A. He said.

be able to stand a particular passage that he would read to you? A. No, sir, he did not say so, and I did not say so.

Q. What did you say on that subject? A. He said, before he begin to read, that there was one sentence which I e would read, and if I could stand it that I could stand the whole, and then he went on and read, and when he came to the sentence and read and when he came to the sentence; I thought myself when he read that that if I could stand it I could stand the whole.

Q. I read how from your direct examination—"Mr. Thiton begin to read; I was sitting on the soin; he fixed the paper and opened the matter by saying here was one sentence in It and if I could stand it I could stand that he whole statement or document: he commenced reading what was afterward called the "tree story," and read the passage where I was charged with asking Mrs. Thiton to be a wile to me, with all that the name imports in that term, and he looked up and said, "Inst's the sentence, and if you can stand that you can stand that you can stand all the rest;" I hade no reply; I was lying on the bed and I think he went on reasing and I was getting madeer and mader, and when he finished I got up and commenced waiking ground the room." Now is that a true marrative of what occurred on that occasion? A. It is substantially true, sir; on that occasion? A. It is substantially true, sir; on that occasion? A. It is substantially true, sir; on that occasion? A. It is substantially true, sir; on that occasion? A. It is substantially true, sir; on that occasion? A. It is substantially true, sir; on that occasion? A. It is substantially true, sir; on that occasion? A. It is substantially true is not my habit of mind or method of dealing with persons or things.

Q. Did you, in the conversation with Moulton with regard to the letter of applooys, suggest that Mr. Moulton as to the hence of conduct; I took steps to prevent the publication? A. A.b.; that was a suggestion as to the hence of conduct; I took steps to prevent the publication? A. A.b.

high the state of the state of

when I went to Mouiton's house I showed it to him.

Q. Will you produce that card of resignation f. A. I cannot; I have not got it; I don't reconlect seeing it since the evening I showed it to Mr. Mouiton.

Q. Naw, reserving to the statementyou made to the cource investigating Committee, you said:—"I wrote a leater of resignation, not reserving to charges against me, out declaring I had a riven for years to maintain secrecy concerning this scandal affecting a family in the church, and that as I had alien I herewish resigned. This letter was never seed." A. Evidently then I had it, out I had lorgotten that I had it; but it passed out of my manus and I never have seen it from that day to this, although I have made a thorough search for every paper that ocars on the case; I do not say I gave it to Mr. Mouiton; my impression is I did not—that I put it in my pocket again.

Q. Weere dd you see Mrs. Mouiton that Saturoly morning? A. In her own house; the interview and not last more team afteen or twenty minutes: I was in grest indignation of mind at the time.

A LITTLE STORM.

Q. How did you mauniest your indignation on

madicatations of any other character to me.

Q. He never space to you of a charge more serious than improper substitutions. A. He did not to me even of that.

Q. What and you suppose Moulton believed in regard to the scandally. A. That he occuved there had been a dimensity, and that at different times it knows the mad different times it thought he mad different times it that it had gone through choosing in his read about it; I hever asked him about it and he never fold me or asked.

Q. How is it that you never sought to fearn from this man what he conclusions were in regard to lift. A. I downed enough of them for all the purposes I had not wish to vindicate yourself in him points in the first of the wanted someony to go cut before the profile as connected with the frontier in his parameter of his finally, his personet if he admitted for the limity, that he might popear as adving kept it as education to the sole sufferer; in any hing he tier.

Q. Did you had do not be sole sufferer; in any hing he tier.

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Q. Did you had not had not be not be not stand it any longer; that i believed him to not stand it any longer; that i believed him to not stand it any longer; that i believed him to not stand it any longer; that i believed him to not stand it any longer; that i believed him to not stand it any longer; that i believed him to not stand it any longer; that i believed him to not stand it any longer; that i believed hi

Mr. Fullerton—That will do. You cannot make use of such observations here; they excite discussion.

Q. Did you at any time lay down on the sola in presence of Sirs. Moniton? A. At that time I did not, str; not of my own sell.
Q. Somebody else did for you—is that "it? A. Well.

Q. Did she at any time cover you with an Afghan on the sola? A. Oh, yes, at least a dozen times, I should think; I will not make it precise, but it was not uncommon for me when I was waiting for Mr. Moulton to lie down on the sola, and sometimes took a newscaper and threw it over my teet; if you will ahow me to say, since I have been afficied with hav lever I cannot lie down on the sofa without having my lect get cold and have a fit of snexiting, and so I officed irrow and the sofa without having my lect get cold and have a fit of snexiting, and so I officed irrow and the sofa without having my lect get cold and have a fit of snexiting, and so I officed irrow and the sofa without having my lect get cold and have a fit of snexiting, and so I officed irrow and the sofa without having my lect get cold and have a fit of snexiting, and so I officed irrow and the sofa without having my lect get cold and have a fit of snexiting, and so I officed irrow and the sofa without having my lect get cold and have a fit of snexiting, and so I officed irrow and the sofa without having my lect get cold and have a fit of snexiting, and so I officed irrow and the sofa without having my lect get cold and have a fit of snexiting, and so I officed irrow and the sofa without having my lect get cold and have a fit of snexiting and so I officed irrow and the sofa without having my lect get cold and have my not always be the best.

Q. Now, did that any own seil.

Q. Somebody else did for you—is that "it? A. Well."

A. I did not, str; not of my own seil.

Q. Somebody else did for you—is that "it? A. Well."

A. I did not, str; not of my own seil.

Q. Somebody else did for you—is that "it? A. Well."

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Q. Somebody else did for you— Q. Did she at any time cover you with an Afghan on the sola? A. Oh, yes, at least a dozen times, I should think; I will not make it precise, but it was not uncommon for me when I was waiting for Mr. Moulton to he down on the sola, and sometimes took a newspaner and threw it over my feet; If you will allow me to say, since I have been affected with hay lever I cannot he down on the sola without having my feet get cold and have a btol sneezing, and so I often throw sometting over my leet; she saw it, and it was a very common thing for her to throw a little shawl over my leet.

over my leet.

Q. How many times was it? A. Well, I don't know but what it was—in the many times I was there it became a habit of hers to do some little kindness of that kind.

Q. Were you on that particular evening lying on the sola? A. No. sir; I was sitting at a table.

Q. Did you ever use the expression to Mrs. Moulton, or its equivalent, that she seemed to you like a section of

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT?

Q. Did you ever use the expression to are, moulton, or its equivalent, that she seemed to you like a section of

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT?

A. No, sir; I won't say that I did not say something akin to it.

Q. Speaking of the West charges, I read as follows—do you recollect anything of this kind:—'l lelt that he had no right to a claim as a member under the circumstances for the sole purpose of his public trial. Mr. Moulton insisted that everything must be done to prevent that trial, as the committee were likely to be divided whether the facts sustained Mr. Titon's plea, whether he was out or the church or not; I was so determined to carry out my piedges to Mr. Moulton to do all in my power to save him, that I was ready to resign and stop the scandal, and I wrote a letter of resignation, not in regard to the charge, but because I had intended, for the sake of others, to maintain secrety?" A. That evidently refers to the letter of May 31.

Q. At the time you wrote the letter of resignation did you know that the West charges were prepared? A. I don't think I did, though I recollect saying that, on certain contingencies, I should resign; I do not think I told Mr. Bell to break up the deacon's meeting: I do not think I heard that Mrs. Braushaw was to oe a witness in the charge's against Titton.

Mr. Fullerton read the third specification in the West charges, and Mr. Beecher said he never was made acquainted with that charge or that specification; nobody ever told me, he said, about that Titton had stated that I had criminal intercourse with his whie; such a charge would make an impression on my mind; I have a oken of the 2d of

cation; booody ever told me, he said, about that charge that I remember; there was a charge that Thion had stated that I had criminal intercourse with his wife; such a charge would make an impression on my mind; I have so ken of the 2d of June; Mr. Kinselia was to come to my house that day; It was arranged between me and Mr. Moulton that Mr. Kinselia was to come to me on tax day; If had an interview with Mr. Kinselia; I prepared the card that was published in the afternoon of that day; I went to the Christian Union office; I do not remember taking much that day in New York; It was my custom to take funch before going to Peesskin; I have lunched at beimonico's and other piaces in New York; I swear positively that I was not at Mr. M. ulton's house on the 2d of June; I have no reconlection about that time of seeing a laiy as I was leaving Mr. Moulton's house—there might have been I dies in the sireet; I will swear that I was not in Mr. Moulton's house on the 2d of June; Isax not in Mr. Moulton's house on the 2d of June; Isax and that I did not meet a hady as I was coming out; I think the investigating Committee was appointed 28th of June, 1874; I made no request to nave it concealed; it was appointed at my house; I spoke to Mr. Chevenand first on the 2stn of June, 1874; I first suggested the Names of the Committee were suggested by others; Mr. Moulton had a plan for doing away with the effect of the publication of the Bacon letter, but I did not approve of it; I had come to the end; I had coased to have faith in his generalsoip; I did not trust his judgment.

Mr. Beecher was then questioned as to his walks with Mrs. Itton. He thou in I was probably in the laif of 1871; on one occasion he walked with her on Columbia Meights at sundown; or another

with Mis. Titton. He thou, ht it was probably in the fall of 1871; on one occasion he walked with her on Columbia Heights at sundown; on another her on Columbia Reights at sundown; on another occasion no walked with ner toward her own house, probably four or five blocks; caphot say what time in the day it was proposed in the afternoon; cannot receil any other walks; conversed with Mrs. Tilton on three occasions; did not seek from her any explanation of the scandar; I have no recollection of writing to Mrs. Tilton on the occasion of the buggy ride; I do not recollect being in a photograph gather; with her in New York; she was not at Sarona's with me when my picture was being taken.

The Court here took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The Cours here took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Beecher's cross examination was resumed by Mr. Fullerton at twenty minutes after two o'clock. Mr. Beecher's cross examination was resumed by Mr. Fullerton at twenty minutes after two o'clock. Mr. Beecher's cross examination was resumed by Mr. Fullerton at twenty minutes after two o'clock. Mr. Beecher's cross examination was after two o'clock. Mr. Beecher said:

I do not recollect waking in New York in 1871 with Mrs. Thiton; I do not recollect being in an oyster saloon with aer; to the best of my recollection no such thing ever occurred; in these wakes I did not admonish her against allowing are affections to be directed toward me; I did not warm her, but thought that by bringing moral influences to bear upon her it would prevent those affections from teling directed toward me; I was not made sequented with Bessie Furner's going, away; I do not recollect when I first paid out any money on account of Bessie Turner; I can tell by looking at my memoriandum; I made an advance on her account; I keep a check book (check produced); this is one of the checks I gave Mr. Moulton for THE USN OF ERSSIE TURNER; It was represented to me that money was due for Bessie Turners education; Mr. Moulton said it would relieve Mr. Filton if the money was advanced; I was willing to pay the check; there was no tor-set about it; I did it as an office of Kindness; I did not regard it as blackmall; in some part of my interview with Mr. Moulton I suggested that there might be head of assistance to Mr. Filton as regards the mortgage on his house; I do not recollect what was said at the time of advancing the money except stating that the money was needed, and I gave the checks; I understood at the time the money was said at the time of advancing the money of this money; I have never keps an account in my life; thore was never a suggestion on my part to giving assistance to Thiton; in a general conversation with me Mr. Moulton said there was a mortgage upon Mr. Thiton's hore w

Moulton; I do not think Mr. Moulton intended any hint, but I took a hint siter I went home; Mr. Moulton did not express a wish that I should contribute money to the GOLDEN AGE; this \$5,000 was not given by me for the purpose of settling the difficulty between Tilton and myself; II I understood that the money was to have been paid to settle the difficulty I would not have paid a cent, if I had been killed for it.

Mr. Funerton read from a printed statement to the effect that his. Becomer had said before the Investigating Committee that the payment of \$5,000 would have been the settlement of the whole thing.

Mr. Becomer presumed that that was substantially what he said; he presumed he said ne was ready to pay \$5,000; he could not say how long after Mr. Moulton showed mm the time drafts that he (Mr. Becomer raised the \$0,000; thinks it was within a low days; told Moulton he was going to raise the \$5,000, and then brought it to min; did not regard that as blackmail.

Q. Well, du you think that was obtained from you by Mr. Moulton in any improper way? A. That was not my feeling then at an sir.

Q. You did not regard it as blackmail?

A. I did not.

Q. Well, when Mr. Moulton got the \$5,000 from you did he not tell you he should not tell Mr. Til-

Q. Well, when Mr. Moulton got the \$5,000 from you did he not tell you he should not tell Mr. Tilton where it came from 7 A. I don't recan about the.

that.

Q. Don't you think something took place upon that subject? A. All I recall now is that HE SHOULD FEED IT OUT TO MR. THITON. CARE HIS AND JUNCTOUS!.

Q. And you believed ne would do so—didn't you? A. I did, sir.

Q. Did you think that Theodore Tilton, up to the time yeu paid the \$5,000, was laying blackman upon you in any way? A. I can't say I thought so.

I WAS TOLD THAT WAS BLACEMAIL.

O. No, no; I don't went what envisody else told you. I don't want to get into a controversy with Brother Shearman acout!. (Laugater.)

The connect here requoted from the evidence of Mr. Beecher before the Plymonth church investigating committee, as already stated above, adding that part where Mr. Beecher said that after the \$4,900 and been paid he left very much dissatisfied with himself apout it.

Q. Now, did that dissatisfaction with yourself arise in 1874, as you have stated, in the month of August? A. Alterward; yes, sir.

Q. In the month of August, 1874? A. Two years before; there are other inaccuracies in that statement.

ment.

Q. Well, sir, if it fitted through your mind when you had paid the \$2,000 that blackmail was being taken from you, how did it happen you paid the \$5,000 ? A. I didn't consider that as blackmail, sir.

Q. Didn't consider what as blackmail † A. The \$5,000. O. I didn't ask you that? A. You asked me how I considered it as blackmall when I paid the

how I considered it as blackman when I paid the \$5,000.

The question was repeated by Mr. Fullerton.
The Witness—I did not consider that, nor did I consider the other.

Q. Well, we will employ other terms then. If it had been fitting through your mind that perhaps the \$2,000 was blackman, how did it happen that you paid the \$5,000 atterward. A. I did not consider that Mr. Moulton, in levying any part of it—Q. One moment. Just leave out Mr. Moulton, if you please, and everybody else. I am taiking about the abstract payment of the money? A. I am taiking about the same thing.

Q. I ask the question again (question repeated)?
A. Because that die not savor of blackman to me then; nor did the other until afterward.

A. Because that die not savor of their nor did the other until afterward.
Q. Alter what? A. Atter i had paid it.
G. Weil, after you had paid the \$2,000, did it savor of blackmail? A. The suggestion came

Q. After what? A. After I had paid it.
G. Weil, after you had paid the \$2,000, did it savor of blackmail? A. The suggestion came afterward.
Q. Weil, now, I ask you after those suggestions came to your mind that it was blackmail, now did it happen that you paid further money? A. The suggestion did not come to my mind that the intracer money was blackmail.
Q. I didn't ask you that.
Judge Neilson-Weil, did those suggestions come to your mind until after all the money had been paid over?
The Witness-The suggestion came to me in this form:—That Mr. Moniton was pursuing a course of perfect unrightness, but Mr. Hitton was in a position in which he was willing to use my selp for himself, and when Mr. Moniton represented the great advantage which would be had in setting the Golden Age free from all its difficulties by immediate and liberal contributions, and ending therefore its difficulties. I had not the slightest thought it was olackmail.
Q. Now, I repeat the question—If the thought diffed through your mind that the \$2,000 savored of blackmail.
Q. You told me a moment ago that if you had.

blackmall.

Q. You told me a moment ago that if you had any idea that the contributions savored of blackmall you would not have par them at all? A. I did not think that it savored of blackmall at all until after they had been pard.

Q. The \$2,000 you thought savored of blackmall?

A. No. 1 did not.

O. Did it occur to you, or did the thought come.

A. No. 1 did not.
Q. Did it occur to you, or did the thought come to you, or come to your mind in any way, that the \$2,000 savored of blackmall before you paid the \$5,000? A. Not under that designation, sir.
Q. Well, under what designation? A. Ido not think that the thought of blackmall came to me under after the committee's investigation in 1874; I did not put that name on, out it was put on, and I spoke of it because we were counseling on the subject and I called it by the name I heard it called.

WHO SUGGESTED BLACKMAIL!

Q. Now, who put it out? A. I don't know which Q. Weil, tell us who were there and let them divide the noners (aughter); where was it and Q. Weil, tell us who were there and let them divide the nonors (aughter); where was it and who were present? A. I don't know any particular interview that I can desimate.

Q. fell me, Mr. Beeder, if you please, who it was that suggested to you that the payment of this money was blackmail. A. I think Mr. Snearman will have to take part of it, won't he?

Q. I think so, perhaps the whole of it? A. No.
Q. Wao else? A. I suspect it must have been General tracy.

this money was blackmail? A. I think Mr. Shearman will have to take part of it, won't he?

Q. I think so, perhaps the whole of it? A. No.
Q. Who else? A. I suspect it must have been General tracy.
Q. Did you think it was beaten into you by sound argument? A. Wed, I don't think it was by argument exactly.
Q. Well, has it stayed in you ever since you came to believe it was blackmail? A.

I FALL FROM GRACE ONCE IN A WHILE and recover again.
Q. Well, recover as best you can and tell me whether you believe now that Francis D. Moulton intended to blackmail you in obtaining these sums of money from you? A. I have never yet—
Q. Tell me whether you believe it now? A. I was going to tell you.
Q. You can say "Yes" or "No." A. Just now I have no thought about it. In the matter in the confusion and excitement of your question that does not rest as a matter upon my mind.
Q. Now! want to know upon what, therefore, your suggestions rest that it might be probable that he levied blackmail is not to intimidate him, but to work upon his kindler feelings by the utmost delicacy, and with such delicate touches my generosity was a weakness, and so the money was obtained

Obtained

BY MORAL BLACKMAIL.

Q. By moral clackmail? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the way the lawyers argued it with
your? A. Preity much that way.

Q. That's the way they best it into you? A.
That's preity much the way they rubbed it into me.

Q. Mr. Beecher, your answer to the question
which I put to you wather you now believe that
Francis D. Moution intended to levy blackmail
upon you, has not been answered satisfactorily to
my associates, and I put it to you again as to your
present belief? A. Weil, sir, if you mean by blackmail that he levied contributions for his own advactage on me I do not think he did; but if you
mean that he levied modery upon me, using my
generous feelings as the Instrumentality for the
benefit of Mr. filton, I think he did.

Q. Did you not near from warlous quarters that

generous feelings as the instrumentality for the benefit of Mr. Tilson, I think he did.

Q. Did you not hear from various quarters that Mr. Moniton was condentated in unmensured terms for having levied blackman upon you? A. Not much; I was out of town at the White Mountains. Levil's really resulted.

Not much; I was out of town at the White Mounains; I don't resolute; hearing of it there.

Q. Well, what occurred in October, 1874, which
brought you to the conclusion that that was
blackmail? A. The same thing that operated in
the beginning.

Q. talk to Mr. Tracy and Mr. Shearman? A. Mr.
Tracy and Mr. Shearman and Mr. Winslow and
Mr. Sage and Mr. Storrs and Mr. Cleaveland, and
whom else did I talk to? I know I dian't talk to
anybody about those times; they didn't push me
in that direction; I can't say I talked to them all,
but I think it quite likely; I recollect talking, with
Mr. Sage and I tunk with Mr. Winslow; Mr. Winslow is a lawyer and I tonik he thought it was

bluckman; I also talked with W. O. Bartlett, of New York.

Q. You talked with these men after they were put on the committee, did you? A. Yes.

Q. And they insisted upon it to you that this was blackman; A. Members of the committee i don't think I talked with so much as I did with the lawyers for the committee.

Q. Well. what members of the committee did you talk with about this olackman; A. If I were to say more certainly than any others, I should say with Mr. Cleaveland and Mr. Sage; it is quite possible that I talked with Mr. Storrs about it, although I don't recollect it distinctly.

Q. This was before evidence was taken before the committee, was it not? A. It was while the committee were taking the evidence.

Q. Was it before your evidence was taken?

A. I can? say positively.

Q. What is your best recollection about it?

A. I talked also with Mr. Ross W. Raymond, and his hand was always very heavy upon me.

Q. You had

A. Hard Time Of IT.

no doubt? (Laughter.) A. I did.
Q. Now, hagn't you stated lists to Mr. Cleave-land before the committee was formed? A. What facts?
Q. in regard to the payment of this money? A. I presume I aid, but can't say.
Q. plan't be express an opinion before he was put upon the committee? A. I can't say; I made some statements of some facts connected with the case to nim before he was appointed on the committee.

mittee.
Q. Did he express an opinion upon those which you thus stated? A. On some of the And what opinion did he express ? A. I don't

Q. And what opinion did he express? A. I don't recall it, sir.
Q. Was it invorable or an avorable to you? A. On, it was probably lavorable to me; he was a good, sensible man. (Laughter)
Q. Upon what subject did he express a favorable opinion? A. I don't recall the subjects that cause up for consideration.
Q. Wei, the subject was this difficulty, wasn't it? A. Yes Sir.
Q. Therefore you got the opinion and the judgment of one of the committee men before you appointed him on that committee? A. Not upon the whole case.

and the counsel expressing a distochation to po-ceed further, the count was adjourned till the usual hour, eleven o'clock A. M.

### LET US EXPORT BEECHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I notice by an extract from the Press, appended to this letter, that kissing is not known in China. Being a practical man, this announcement has given me an idea-a happy idea. Let us educate the Chinese. Millions of people are living in apparent ignorance of the bliss which attends the

meeting of two lips. Shall they die in their ignorance? Never! But how shall these barbarians be instructed?

Ana, that is my idea. Let us export Beecher, and for evermore shall the walls of Hong Kong echo to the sounds of the kiss proxysmal, the kiss inspiratory, the kiss pastoral and the kiss inspiratory, the kiss pastoral and the kiss inspirational. Unborn Beechers (in China) may toank us for the suggestion. But heaven help the Chinese. I enclose thirty cents in revenue stamps to assist in exporting Beecher.

PHILADELPHIA ISSANE ASYLUM.

RISSING IN CHINA.

It is a singular fact that the custom of kissing is altogether unknown in China. The Chinese, indeed, have no word or term expressing love as we understand the tender bassion. An American navy officer, voyaging Chinaward, harrates an amusing experience of the ignorance of the Chinese maidens of the science of kissing. Wishing to complete a conquest he had made of a young met jin (beautiful lady), he invited her—using the English words—to give him a kiss. Finding her comprehension of his request somewhat obscure, he suited the action to the word and took a delicious kiss. The girl ran away into another room thoroughly atarmed, exclaiming, "ferrible filancater! I shall be devoured." But he a moment, finding herself uninjured by the salute, she returned to his side, saying, "il would like to learn more of your strange rite, Ke-e-ss me!" He knew it wasn't right, but he kept on instructing her in the right of "ke-e-es me" until she knew how to do it like a native Yankee girl, and, after all that, she suggested a second course by remarking, "Ke-e-es me some more san jin, mee-lee-kee!" (Anglice—American), and the lesson went on until her mamma's voice runely awakened them from their delicious dream. deed, have no word or term expressing love as we

#### RAPID TRANSIT.

ELECTION OF A BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The New York Rapid Transit Association held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 162 Broadway, Charles Butler presiding and it. H. Cammaon acting as secretary.

The business of the meeting was to elect a oard of directors, which was done as follows:-Horace B. Claffin, Hiram W. Sibley, John H. Sherwood, Alonzo B. Cornell, Christopher Meyer, John B. Cornell, Philip Van Volkenburgh, William H. Lee, George H. Bisseil, George W. Carleton-Griffith Rowe, Lewis J. Phillips, Lewis G. Morris, Grimth Rowe, Lewis J. Phillips, Lewis G. Morris, Charles F. Livermore, James M. Drake, John H. Cheever, Edmand A. Smith, Aeron Raymond, Charles Butler, Nathatie P. Bailey, Winiam H. Morreit, Hermann H. Cammann, Charles H. Roosevelt and B. L. Ackerman.

Considerable discussion was had over the name of James E. Keiley, some members doubting his membership, and his place being evectually left vacant in order to test the fact of his membership.

Sinp.

Some angry remarks occurred on the presentation, by Mr. John Colinas, of the resolutious passed at a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Rapid Transit Association saturds evening last, and which were published in the likealth the following day. It was resolved to return the resolutions to the Nineteenth ward association, as it was concluded their tone and form were disrespectiful. An introductory preamble alleged against the parent organization a want of good faith, especially in that while the members of the Nineteenth ward organization were willing to subscribe \$500,000 to the find they were excluded from all participation in the control of the organization, and that really considering the \$5,000,000 had not yet, in accordance with the constitution of the association, been subscribed and the subscription, so far as made, was merely on paper, no board of directors could be at the present time legitimately elected.

Additional subscribers were announced—Rooseveit & Son, \$10,000; William E. Dodge, \$10,000; A motion to appoint John A. Dix, E. D. Morgan, John Jacob Astor, Peter Googer, Rayal Pheips, William E. Dodge and James M. Brown & John Jacob Astor, Peter Googer, Rayal Pheips, William E. Dodge and James M. Brown as an advisory committee was, after some debate, withdrawn.

The association adjourned to meet again on Tuesday hext, several nears having been spent in Some angry remarks occurred on the presenta-

The association adjourned to meet again on Tuesday hext, several hours having been spent in discussions and want of harmony having been re-peatedly made evident.

CLUB EXERCISE.

DESPERATE ATTACK BY A PATROLMAN ON A BROTHER OFFICER.

About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning Officer William Maher, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, arrived at the station bouse after disposing of two prisoners whom he had arrested the night before for intoxication. When he came in Ser-geant Douglas, who was at the desk, nofinence of liquor. After making his report he passed into the back room, where Officer Hector Klinge and some other men off duty were indulging in a game of dominoes. Without any provocation or any intimation of his intent Officer Maher made a sudden and sweeping attack on Officer Klinge with his club, and cut him over the head in four places before the other him over the head in four places before the other men could stop his furious onsiaught. It naturally caused great commotion in the station house, and even the men who were asleep up states were aroused from their beds. As soon as quiet was restored Sergeant Douglas had officer Maner arraigned before him as to be suffainly conduct. The officer replied, "Roundsman Wallace in his brother-in-law, and Roundsman Wallace made a faise charge against me five days ago." Sergeant Douglas told Officer Maher to go home and strip aimself of his unhorm and return to the station house immediately. Up to twelve o'clock Maher did not make his appearance, and Captain Steers sent Detective Rogers and Roundsman Carpenier to look for him. He was found in a liquor store on the corner of Tairty-second street and Seventh avenue, in full unborn, drinking at the bar. Detective Rogers immediately stated his hoission, and asked him to go quietly to the station house. Officer Maher replied by knocking Detective Rogers down, warereapon the detective, as soon as he recovered his feet, struck out for officer Maher and implanted two very severe clows about the eyes of his sasainat. All the parties concerned appeared before Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Piace Police Court, lare yesteriany afternoon. Officer Kinne, who and been attended by Police Surgeon Henry and had his head all bandaged up, preferred a charge of assault and battery signing to the recontract of the precinct present testified to the contrary. The case was remanded until to-day for arter examination. men could stop his furious enslaught. It natur-

SING SING FIGHTERS.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED CONVICTS-MUR-DEBOUS ASSAULT ON "WES" ALLEN BY A FELLOW JAIL BIRD.

To the casual observer tranquillity reigned at Sing Sing Prison yesterday. The breeze of excitement occasioned by the attempted escape of five convicts on Monday (the circumstances attending which have already been related exclusively in the Herald) had blown over, leaving benind ho

## REFORMED CHURCH CLASSIS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION DISCUSSED-AN OUTRAGE ON CATHOLICS-DELEGATES TO

The Reformed churches in this city and vicinity are represented in two ecclesiastical bodies known as Classis. One is known as the New York Crassis and the other as the South Classis of New York. Both of these bodies met yesterday in their semi-annual session, the former in the Co legiate caures on Firm avenue and Twenty-ninth street and the latter in the Union Reformed church in Sixth avenue.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION DISCUSSED.

A committee, which had been appointed to pre pare a minute expression on the sense of the Classis on the school question, now agitating this community, of which Dr. Rogers and Judge D. P. Ingraham were members, reported that it was not expedient at this time to take any action thereon. Dr. Ganse thought it was the most important question that could come before Church odies at this time, and he advocated some expression being given. Dr. Rogers considered the Board or Education a competent body of men, and he thought we should all be satisfied with the result of their action, and it would be hardly proper or respectful to remind them of their duty. The action proposed by the Catholics is an outrage on the people of New York, but it is the latter's duty to oppose it as citizens and taxpayers, and not as ministers or ecclesiastical bodies. Dr. Ruey deemen it legitimate and proper for Classis to state respectivity and kindly that they should consider it an invasion of the rights of their denominations for the Board of Education to take the nie of action proposed by the Catholics, it will lead to a terrible conflict and opposition if adopted. Dr. Commers remarked that it mis aid be granted to homan Catholics it will be asked for the schools of other denominations also, and he would do his best to get it for the schools attached to his church. He had heard men well informed express a great deal of doubt as to the immediate issue of this application. If the result shail provoke a fight it will be a big fight, and no believed it better to let the Board shool what they (he Classis) think of it before it comes to pass. Dr. Ormison thought the Board should be told planily and promptly that it it granted this aid to the Roman Catholic schools it must do the same to others. Judge ingranam remarked that the law says the Board shall not do certain things, and yet here is an application to them of violate this law. Now, it they can't do this thing, and we diotate to them what is their duty, we shall weaken our own indusence by and by. I would not (said the Judge) ask them to violate the farm of violate they do it for the Roman Catholics.

Elder William Wood remarted for the raw for us, even it they do it for the Roman Catholics in it; but now, out of the twenty-one members of that Bo rd, there is but one koman Catholic he casool boards of the twenty-one members of that Bo rd, there is but one koman Catholics in the full not an outrage when the appointments were made, and he was a member of the Board of Education there were their rights are ignored in like minner, and he was not surprised that they make demands now when they are now in the same method of getting at the end tag seek. Had they closed their schools thus want. Another eight min method of getting at the end duty to oppose it as citizens and taxpayers, and not as ministers or ecclesiastical bodies. Dr.

Steffens, of linnois, was received and placed it his nands and arrangements made for his installa-

his hands and arrangements made for his installation next month.

Drs. Mandeville, Ormiston, Chambers and
Geyer were elected delegates to the General
synod, which meets in Jersey Chry on the 2n of
June. Elders N. S. King, D. P. Ingraham, James
Wood and Cameron were also elected. To Particular synod Drs. Riley, Duboise, De Hart and
Carrol were chosen, and Elders Bogardus. Allen,
Miller and De Breese. Some other business of
minor importance was transacted and the Classis
adjourned.

# ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. Michael Curren, the pastor of St. Andrew's church, begs leave to return thanks to the following ramed gentlemen for additional contributions 

SHOT FOR LOVE

ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT OF MISS LITERIA SEIDENWARD.

The unfortunate girl. Lizzie Seidenward, who was shot by Jacob Souderman in Chatham street Monday evening, was very low yesterday atternoon when Coroner Etcknoff called at the house of her parents for the purpose of taking her aute mortem statement. She was somewhat easier than she had been during the fore part of the day, but nevertheless seemed to be rapidly sinking. Deputs Coroner Dr. Marsan examined the wound caretuis and gave it as his opinion that meningins wound soon supervene. The girl's statement is as follows:

soon supervene. The girl's statement is as follows:—
Last evening, about eight o'clock, I left my home with Mr. Isaac Brown and Miss Annie Thomas to go to Turn Hall, in Fourth street, between the Bowery and Second avenue. We walked to Chatham street, opposite Roosever, and then waited for a Toird avenue car. A car was coming and Mr. Brown was just going to nail it when I heard a report and we all suddenly flew spart. I left a stinging pain beaind my left car mad saw blood on my left hand. I screamed out that I was shot. I lound my self-left alone and I ran lints a ballway. Some officer came up and asked me what was the matter and I said I was shot. I was taken to Park Hospital and my mother was sent for. After this the doctor tried to get the ball out. I was then brought home in an amoulance. I did not see the person who show me, out miss Thomas called out to me when I said 'I am shot' that Souderman had shot me, she told me she saw him shoot he. I knew when I was shot that Souderman had shot me, occause ne had threatened and said of would shoot me, and has been following me around. He threatened to shoot me if i would not marry him. He met me in the street about six months ago, and sail if I did not marry him he would shoot me. For the last two months he has followed me around wherever I went and has threatened to shoot me.

THE FRANKFORT HOUSE FIRE.

THE FIRE SUPPOSED TO BE OF AN INCENDIARY

CHABACTER. Coroner Woltman resumed the inquest yester, day in the case of the unknown man, supposed to be one David Read, who died of suffocation at the

fire at the Frank ort House on the 6th of April. Silas C. Smith, being sworp, testified:-I am proprietor of the Frankfort House; the fire occurred at about twenty minutes to three A. M. on. after the fire broke out; I went up stairs and found

opinion? A. 1 doe's recall the subjects that cases

Q. And you believed ne would do so—didn't

Q. Did you think that Theodore Tition, up to the
time yeir paid the \$1,000, was laying blackmain
thou you have a street the property of the paid the \$1,000, was laying blackmain
thou you name year? A. I doe'

Q. Had you any reason to think so?

A. I and
the organization of the committee man beloffe you
any the subject is and any server
and in suggestion fit across my mind, but it was
nothing that then are suggestion fit across my mind, but it was
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